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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.

CIRCULATION DURING AUGUST

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	116,720	17.....	118,500
2.....	116,800	18.....	114,180
3.....	119,230	19.....	114,910
4.....	115,020	20.....	115,730
5.....	115,760	21.....	115,430
6.....	115,550	22.....	115,410
7.....	115,390	23.....	117,470
8.....	115,720	24.....	118,960
9.....	116,520	25.....	115,490
10.....	120,050	26.....	115,810
11.....	115,260	27.....	114,840
12.....	115,590	28.....	118,190
13.....	115,200	29.....	115,050
14.....	115,080	30.....	116,020
15.....	115,600	31.....	117,920
16.....	116,290		

Total for the month.....3,900,290
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....70,203

Net number distributed.....3,830,087
Average daily distribution.....112,577

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of August was 645 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1902.

W. B. CARR,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S RIVAL.

Mr. Stanley Spencer, aeronaut, of London, has just given proof of an improved mastery of the art of aerial navigation which seems to place him a trifle in the lead of M. Santos-Dumont, the daring young Brazilian who is the boast and idol of Paris and who was recently a visitor in St. Louis.

The achievement now placed to Mr. Spencer's credit is that of having sailed over the southern and western sections of London, with and against the wind, of having demonstrated that he had complete control of his machine, guiding it in whatever direction he chose, and of having traveled thirty miles in the air with these satisfactory conditions unchanged. This is said to be better than anything M. Santos-Dumont has yet accomplished.

Mr. Spencer should promptly enter as one of the competitors in the aerial contest under the auspices of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904. The great prize offered in that competition was intended to bring all the famous aeronauts of the world to St. Louis.

It is evident that the Englishman belongs in this class and his appearance in the lists of the World's Fair airship tournament is strictly in order.

A NORTHERN PLEA FOR HORSEMANSHIP.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby of Dutchess County, New York, contributes a paper to a recent issue of the New York Country Gentleman in which he urges upon Northern farmers and other countryside folk the delights and benefits of horseback riding.

Mr. Crosby seems to have been deeply impressed by the discovery, during a visit to Georgia and the Carolinas not long ago, that the men of those States spend much time in the saddle and that they are, consequently, admirable horsemen and fine specimens of physical manhood. He comments upon the fact that Southern farmers ride, as a rule, instead of driving when they go into town on business.

He recalls, also, that Major Heros Von Borcke, a Prussian dragoon officer who served under the Confederate General "Jeb" Stuart during the Civil War, declared in his memoirs that the Southern mounted troops were the best light cavalry in the world, not even excepting the Cossacks.

Against these facts of horsemanship in the South he places the other fact that Northern farmers have long since ceased to ride. "Our farmers have forgotten that the horse can bear a man on his back, and they would as soon think of riding a cow," he says. Then, with considerable justification, he argues for the encouragement of horsemanship in the North, both on account of its healthfulness and the enjoyment to be derived from it, and because it is well for the young men of a country to be firm and safe riders.

His contention is interesting and will doubtless provoke considerable discussion. The point made would seem to be well worthy of attention on the part of those to whom it is addressed.

POETS AND AUTOMOBILES.

In a recent editorial based on certain utterances of Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet and dramatist, the Chicago Chronicle hails the automobile as the modern Pegasus and proceeds to suggest various reasons why the practice of "scorching" should inspire the poetic soul to its loftiest singing.

To thoughtful persons who have learned to divine the poetic temperament this contention will seem a combination of both the grotesque and the pathetic. It is difficult to imagine a more incongruous picture than that of a poet in an automobile—the one so ancient, so conservative, so loyal to tradition; the other so very modern, so radical in tendency, so regardless of anything that may stand in its way along the new road which it travels with such brazen self-confidence.

Surely a poet worthy of the name would have to be tied down in the seat to keep him from incalculably abandoning a machine so revolutionary.

And as for the singing that might be inspired along the way—angels and ministers of grace defend us!

From the lips of a true poet it could but be a wail of protest, a breathless shuddering at such intimate contact with modernity, an outcry against the spirit of hurry that has placed the motor car as master of a field where once the picturesque coach or the undulating cavalcade of horse made travel beautiful and leisurely. "Marry, go to! A poet can no more find inspiration in an automobile than he could dictate his burning lyrics to a 'new woman' typewriter or sing them through a megaphone."

DO THEY INTEND TO DISCREDIT FOLK?

Democrats cannot afford to repudiate Circuit Attorney Folk by weakening the criminal courts. If a winning issue is wanted, it will be only necessary to array Siderism and Noonism against the standards which Mr. Folk has raised during the twenty months he has been in office.

If a weak man is nominated by the Democratic City Convention for any place connected with the Court of Criminal Correction, as is reported in the gossip of politicians, the better element of citizens can be expected to see only a settled policy of undermining the Circuit Attorney in his good work.

Democrats need no issue but the enforcement of the law. The people know that the best Circuit Attorney who ever occupied that office in this city is now serving them. They know that ceaseless efforts have been made to secure a relaxation of his vigorous campaign against corruption. Politicians, capitalists and those who have profited by the crookedness of the past few years have exhausted every means in their power to protect bootleggers.

That these attempts have failed is to the everlasting credit of Mr. Folk. Every householder who has public spirit, every father or mother who is opposed to wide-open licentiousness during the World's Fair period and every influence which makes for morality pray that this spirit of conscientious observance of the law will continue.

That the first surrender to the evil forces of politics was made by the Republicans is not surprising, considering the low state of party morality which has prevailed in their organization.

That any Democrats should choose also to play traitor is a greater fall than the Republicans could have made. Mr. Folk to-day stands as the representative of the sound idea of law enforcement. He must be sustained, not rebuked.

It is for the men who are in control of the Democratic organization to put themselves straight by refusing to yield to the hoodle and barroom pressure. Judges of the Circuit Court and the Court of Criminal Correction, and the Justices of the Peace, should all be of the Folk kind.

LOOKS LIKE A LOSING FIGHT.

President Roosevelt is right in his expressed belief that "not a particle of harm will come to any American interest from the adoption of a reasonable measure of reciprocity with Cuba," and that we are bound to prove to Cuba that we intend to aid her in her struggle for material prosperity.

This is exactly the view of the situation held by the vast majority of the American people, and it was because of this fact that public sentiment so firmly demanded the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill by Congress. Unhappily, however, the President, though himself earnestly favoring the measure, was powerless against his party, which defeated the Cuban reciprocity bill in his chagrin and humiliation.

Mr. Roosevelt has, with characteristic confidence in his fighting abilities, promised the people that reciprocity with Cuba shall yet be established during his administration. There is a full popular confidence in the President's sincerity in this matter, but an uneasy apprehension exists that he will be unable to control Republican action on the Cuban reciprocity question. The influences which dictate Republican action have declared against reciprocal relations with Cuba. These influences have already been too strong for the President in a conflict on this very issue and they will probably defeat him again when the battle is once more renewed.

DO THE CITIZENS UNDERSTAND?

Few citizens who pay taxes and grumble at the police realize the importance of the Court of Criminal Correction.

In the great majority of regulations affecting the ordinary life of the city the Court of Criminal Correction is the final local jurisdiction.

That court also passes upon felony cases in examination. If an accused person is discharged, the Grand Jury can still, of course take up the case. But, in ordinary practice, the press of business before a Grand Jury prevents inquiry into cases where the accused is not in prison or under bond, unless the affair is one of conspicuous importance. Consequently, a discharge in the Court of Criminal Correction amounts to acquittal.

In the practical regulation of the city, the Court of Criminal Correction is of more importance than the criminal division of the Circuit Court. The Mayor and the Police Board are probably of less actual consequence to the welfare of the average citizen.

Person and property cannot be well protected unless this court is strictly administered. As far as St. Louis is concerned, the State Legislature and the Municipal Assembly are impotent in creating and defining misdemeanors unless this court sustains the law impartially.

Under most of the Judges elected in the past there have been looseness, favoritism and trifling. Politicians who never read a law book have frequently had the largest and most successful practice before the court. Bonds have been executed in saloons. If certain politicians were his friends, a petty criminal could count upon security and a big criminal could count upon leniency.

It is difficult to convey to the unsophisticated mind the wide influence the Court of Criminal Correction has upon the administration of law; even more difficult to explain the disgraceful extent of the court's operations in the past on the side of encouraging criminals and enriching corrupt politicians.

This place and its miserable history offer the central issue of the local campaign. Unless it is made decent, the city government cannot be good. It is the point at which the laws break down and the police are outmaneuvered by criminals.

THE COST IN HUMAN LIFE.

A writer describing the greatness of the New York subway reflects that only twenty-four lives have been sacrificed during its construction. This loss of life has been sustained while millions of people have been walking over the chasm and while other millions have been riding in street cars alongside of the deep excavation.

The subway is now about one-half completed, having cost to this date \$21,000,000. The human cost is considered the less when it is known that over 2,000,000 cubic yards of solid rock have been blasted. This has been done in the heart of the most thickly populated city of the United States.

In commenting upon the twenty-four deaths, the writer suggests that they may almost be considered a gain. No one is so foolish as to claim that the construction of the subway is anything other than an instrument in human progress. When the trains are in operation, human life will be safer than now on the streets of New York. In other words, more people would have been killed if the subway, with its risks, had not been undertaken.

Insurance companies have figured that a certain

percentage of the people die from accidents. What proportion of these are justifiable? Certainly the deaths at the hands of the automobile scorchers are a loss without a corresponding gain. Perhaps the deaths from football accidents are without excuse.

If the element of chance in every occupation or pleasure were reduced to nothing in the cost of life, if there were no risks, this would be a very dull, unstimulating existence. Many curious inquiries arise on the subject. It is difficult to calculate the exact number of amputated legs which balance five minutes saved an entire business population by an increased speed of the street cars. If the development of muscle and the appreciation of right living insure longevity on the part of the many, for how many casualties do they compensate?

These are unusual calculations, perhaps, but every physical improvement is secured at such a cost. Lives are sacrificed in the competition for perfection. One man's career is shortened by ten, twenty or thirty years because the race advances. The railroads kill thousands. Searchers after scientific truths have lost their lives, but the world has profited thereby. It is a price which must be paid to some extent. All that we can do is to compel the precautions which reduce casualties to a minimum.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

An appeal is made to the people of St. Louis in behalf of its only regiment of militia which should evoke an immediate response. The First Regiment is several months behind in its payments for armory rent and has made a call for help.

Public-spirited citizens should need no more than a hint to stir their subscriptions. The cause is worthy and the amount required to make up the existing deficit is small. Of course, the State should appropriate enough money to house its soldiers, but the State appropriation was too small to carry the regiment through until the next appropriation and private generosity is the only resort in the difficulty. The next Legislature will undoubtedly make an appropriation, but it will be months before it can be available.

The news columns of The Republic to-day tell the story of the regiment's want. It is to be hoped it will prove a story that will not need to be told again.

One of the Merivether fusion organs advises the independent voters not to nominate a city ticket, whatever happens. It would be of no avail, argues this sapient dispenser of thought, because the Nesbit law will count out such a ticket. Then why was a Republican ticket nominated? If counting determines the result why did the Republican politicians take so much trouble? Was it because they have fixed things with Butler and the other gentlemen who know so much about voting in the Third Ward? The Merivether fusion broke down, but there may still be something doing of which the Merivether-Philips-Kerosens organs have knowledge. If an independent ticket could be counted out the counting would be done in the wards where Siderer will get his votes. Look's funny, this advice, doesn't it?

Secretary Shaw says, explaining the Federal Government's actions in the present money stringency: "The only way to get money out of the Treasury into circulation after it has been actually covered in is by the payment of legal obligations of the Government."

The Secretary ought to add that the Dingley tariff is largely responsible for the money stringency which he is trying to relieve. That tariff gathers a great deal more money than the Government requires. It is made for protection and not with regard to the needs of the Government. The excess cannot be distributed until Congress makes appropriations. It is locked up and business cannot use it. Reduce the tariff to the needs of government economically administered. The money would then be in circulation.

RECENT COMMENT.

Americans in English Society.

The World's Work for October.
Not long ago a certain young American was a guest in a country house which received an unexpected visit from royalty. It seems that when the party was first made up the royalties were included. Then, something intervening, the great guests thought they could not come and their places were filled with people of less importance. But, after the party had assembled, the hostess received a telegram saying after all, if it would be convenient, the Royal Highnesses would come with pleasure. The young American went at once to his hostess, saying: "Now, I understand thoroughly that if your party had been arranged to meet royalty I should not have been included. And I want to relieve you of any possible embarrassment by going at once."

She only laughed at him. "You'll stay just where you are. Rather you will move up a story higher. You are the very least of my troubles. I wish the other were all as sure of acceptability to the royal guests. If you were an Englishman there would have to be great care and selection before you could be asked to meet them, but, as it is, one only has to say you are 'American.' That satisfies all possible inquiries." It is hard to say whether this is a matter for pleasure or for resentment. But there always seems to me still a certain consciousness in this very friendly attitude.

Hardly Looked at Her.

The following fragment of conversation was overheard in a park last Sunday morning between two well-dressed ladies:
"Did you notice that girl who looked at us so pointedly just now?"

"No, dear. Which one?"
"It was just as we were passing the Achilles statue."
"Oh! Do you mean the one in a gray Eton jacket with blue silk revers, and a striped skirt to match; a blue hat with a big bow of green velvet, pale-gray kid gloves studded with black, a pale-blue silk flounced underskirt and high-heeled patent-leather shoes; a spotted veil and a blue parasol?"

"Yes, dear, that was the one."

"No, then, I didn't notice her; in fact, I hardly looked at her."

How He Knew Tenyson.

The Brown Book.
"An eminent Scotch surgeon and professor in the University of Edinburgh was entirely devoted to his profession. The poet Tenyson had at one time consulted him about some affection of the lungs. Years afterward he returned on the same errand. On being announced he was met by the professor's son, who told him that his father had died. The young man said: 'I am sorry to hear that. I have never met him, but I have heard much of him. He was a very good man, and I am sure you will miss him very much.' The professor's son said: 'I am sorry to hear that. I have never met him, but I have heard much of him. He was a very good man, and I am sure you will miss him very much.'"

Maximum Value of Land.

The maximum value of land in the North Atlantic States were reached in 1893, and the falling off during the past decade has been especially marked. In the South Atlantic and South Central States farm values reached a high mark in 1893. The heavy drop of ten years later reflects the havoc of civil war. Since that time the trend of values in these States has been downward. In the West the values have rapidly advanced. The only apparent exception is the last decade. But the lower figures for 1893 are due to the large amount of cheap land thrown open to the public.

Takes Medicine for a Living.

October Pictorial.
Miss Mary Brooks, a clever and ingenious bachelor girl of Los Angeles, Cal., makes a good living by taking medicine. Miss Brooks, who is young, pretty, demure and attractive, is engaged by the Los Angeles Medical Society to test physicians suspected of practicing without a license. She has, in this way, tried almost every drug, system or mode of treatment known to modern medical science, and she is still in blooming health and ready to go on with her unusual work.

MAX O'RLLE (Paul Blouet) French Peasants of To-Day Are Well-to-Do and Independent.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The French peasant, we call Jacques Bonhomme, is a small landowner, deeply attached to his land, and even more so to his "three acres and a cow." His great aim is to be independent of the world. If you wish make him happy, when he brings you a bowl of soup, a cask of cider, or a ham, let him know that you are his friend, and he will be happy. He does not seek to improve himself in dress, either in his hat or in his shoes. All he has on his back is a coat of more than a dollar. He is a good man, and he is a good worker. He is a good man, and he is a good worker. He is a good man, and he is a good worker.

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